

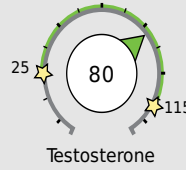
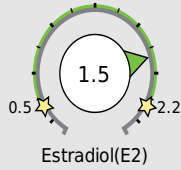
TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

Hormone Testing Summary

Key (how to read the results):



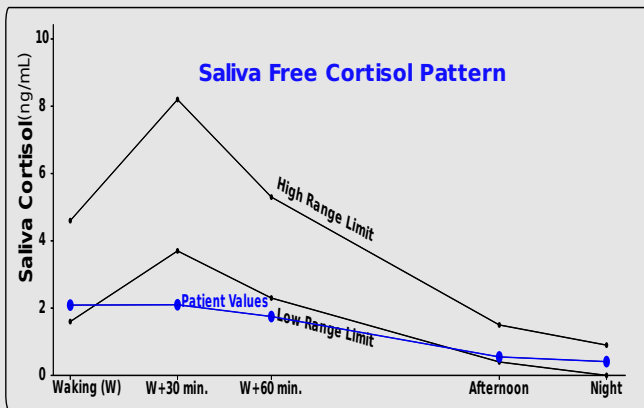
Sex Hormones



Testosterone

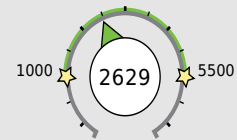
Age	Range
18-25	50-115
26-40	40-95
41-60	30-80
>60	25-60

Adrenal Hormones See pages 4 and 5 for a more complete breakdown of adrenal hormones

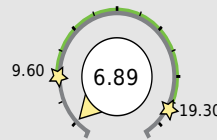


Total DHEA Production

Age	Range
20-39	3000-5500
40-60	2000-4000
>60	1000-2500

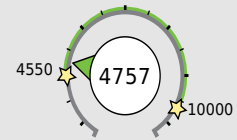


Total DHEA Production (DHEAS + Etiocholanolone + Androsterone)



Saliva Cortisol Total (Sum of 5 values)

cortisol metabolism



Metabolized Cortisol (THF+THE) (Total Cortisol Production)

Free cortisol best reflects tissue levels. Metabolized cortisol best reflects total cortisol production.

PLEASE BE SURE TO READ BELOW FOR ANY SPECIFIC LAB COMMENTS. More detailed comments can be found on page 7.

The Cortisol Awakening Response (CAR) was 0.01ng/mL (expected range 1.5-4.0) or 0.48% (range 50-160%). See page 5 for more details.



PATIENT: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST REF: TST-NL-XXXX

TEST NUMBER: T-NL-XXXXX (XXXXXXXXXXXX)

COLLECTED: XX/XX/XXXX

PRACTITIONER:

GENDER: XYZ

RECEIVED: XX/XX/XXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

AGE: XX

TESTED: XX/XX/XXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

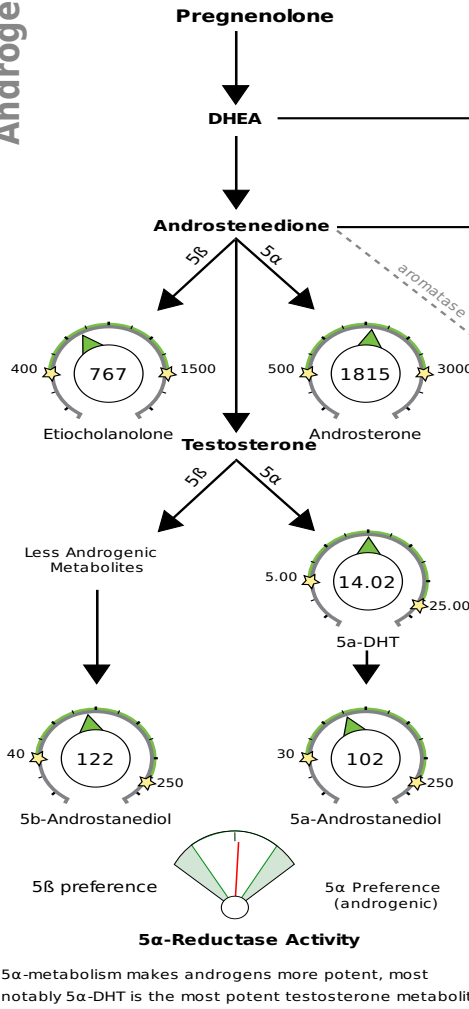
TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

Category	Test	Result	Units	Normal Range
Progesterone Metabolites (Urine)				
	b-Pregnanediol	Low end of range	112.0	ng/mg 75 - 400
	a-Pregnanediol	Low end of range	26.7	ng/mg 20 - 130
Estrogens and Metabolites (Urine)				
	Estrone(E1)	Within range	8.6	ng/mg 4 - 16
	Estradiol(E2)	Within range	1.5	ng/mg 0.5 - 2.2
	Estriol(E3)	Within range	3.5	ng/mg 2 - 8
	2-OH-E1	Above range	6.2	ng/mg 0 - 5.9
	4-OH-E1	Within range	0.54	ng/mg 0 - 0.8
	16-OH-E1	Within range	0.25	ng/mg 0 - 1.2
	2-Methoxy-E1	Above range	3.09	ng/mg 0 - 2.8
	2-OH-E2	High end of range	0.58	ng/mg 0 - 0.6
	4-OH-E2	Within range	0.21	ng/mg 0 - 0.3
	Total Estrogen	Within range	24.5	ng/mg 10 - 34
Androgens and Metabolites (Urine)				
	DHEA-S	Low end of range	47.1	ng/mg 30 - 1500
	Androsterone	Within range	1815.0	ng/mg 500 - 3000
	Etiocholanolone	Within range	767.0	ng/mg 400 - 1500
	Testosterone	Within range	80.0	ng/mg 25 - 115
	5a-DHT	Within range	14.02	ng/mg 5 - 25
	5a-Androstanediol	Within range	101.8	ng/mg 30 - 250
	5b-Androstanediol	Within range	121.9	ng/mg 40 - 250
	Epi-Testosterone	Low end of range	35.7	ng/mg 25 - 115

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Hormone metabolite results from the previous page are presented here as they are found in the steroid cascade. See the Provider Comments for more information on how to read the results.

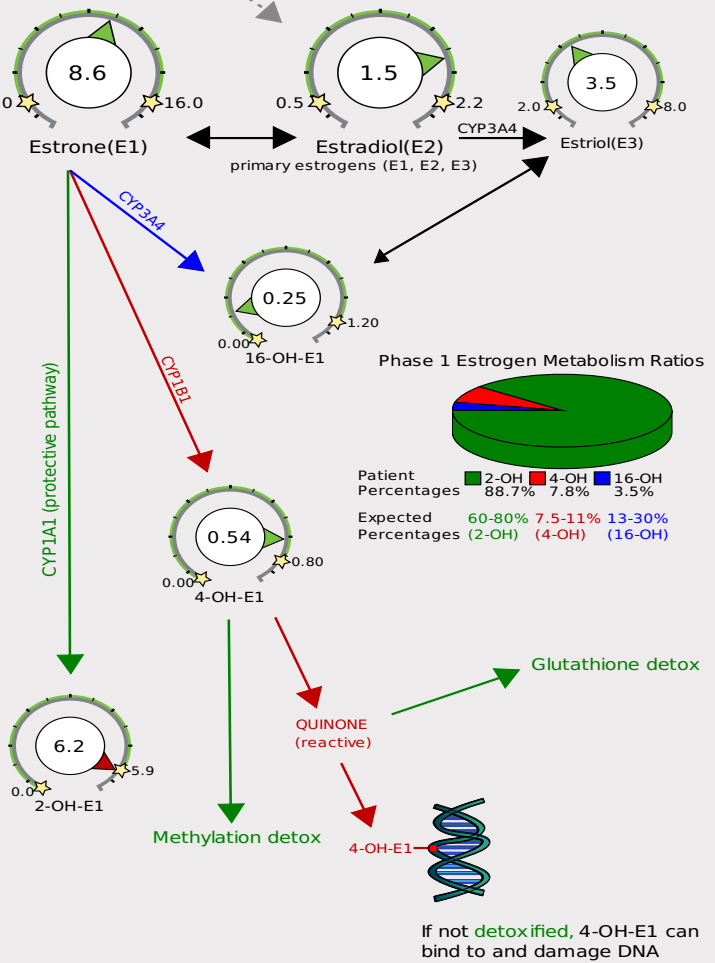
Androgens



Age-Dependent Ranges

Age	DHEA-S	Etiocholanolone	Androsterone	5β-androstanediol	5α-androstanediol	Testosterone	5α-DHT
20-39	150-1500	800-1500	20-39 1500-3000	20-39 70-250	20-39 60-250	18-25 35-115	20-39 9-25
40-60	60-800	600-1200	40-60 1000-2000	40-60 55-210	40-60 50-180	26-40 30-95	40-60 7-20
>60	30-300	400-1000	>60 500-1000	>60 40-150	>60 30-130	41-60 25-80	>60 5-16
						>60 20-60	

Estrogens





PATIENT: **XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX**

TEST REF: **TST-NL-XXXX**

TEST NUMBER: T-NL-XXXXX (XXXXXXXXXXXX)

COLLECTED: XX/XX/XXXX

PRACTITIONER:

GENDER: XYZ

RECEIVED: XX/XX/XXXX

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AGE: XX

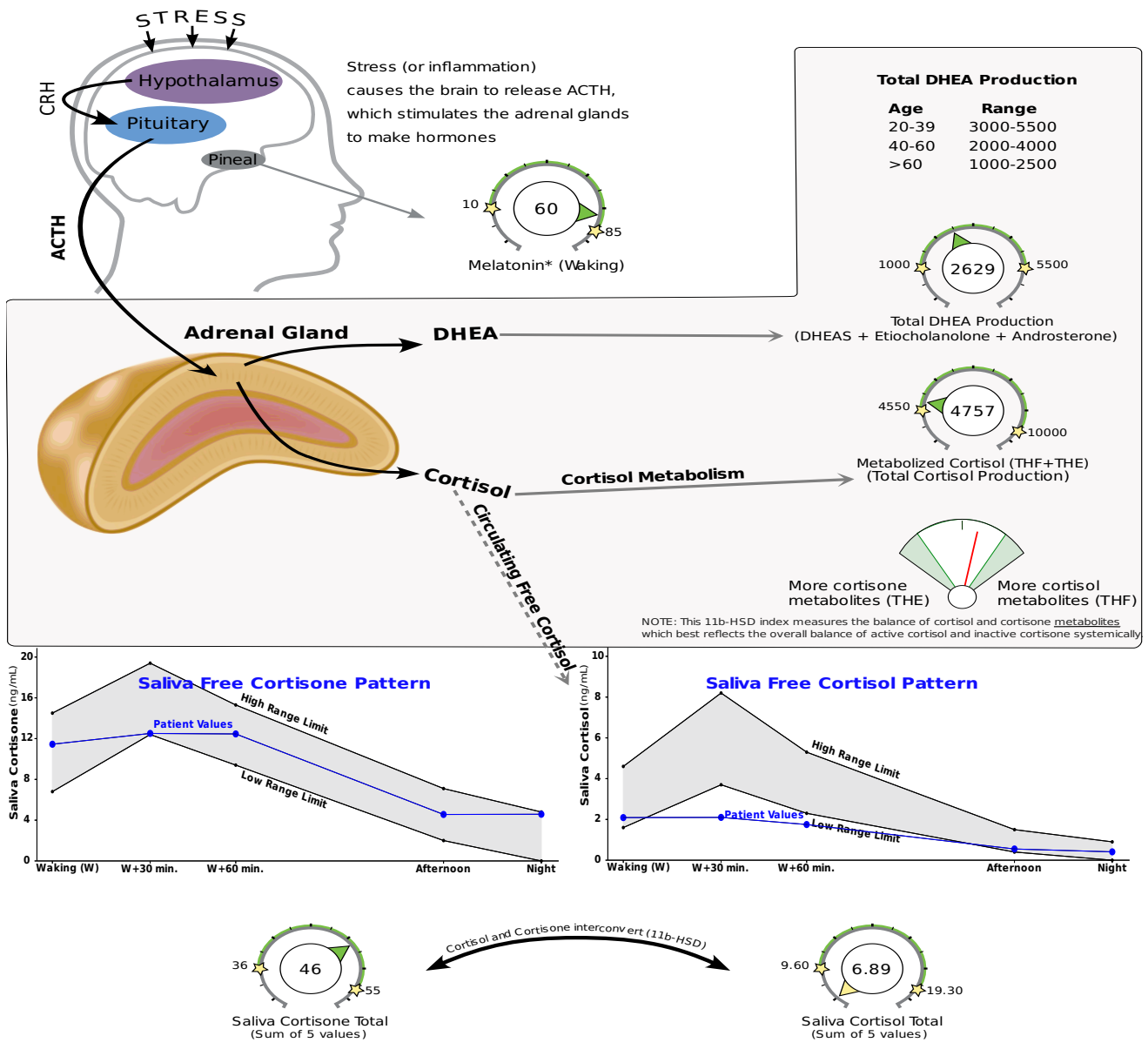
TESTED: XX/XX/XXXX

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TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

Category	Test	Result	Units	Normal Range
Free Cortisol and Cortisone (Saliva)				
	Saliva Cortisol - Waking (W)	Low end of range	2.09	ng/mL 1.6 - 4.6
	Saliva Cortisol - W+30 min.	Below range	2.1	ng/mL 3.7 - 8.2
	Saliva Cortisol - W+60 min.	Below range	1.75	ng/mL 2.3 - 5.3
	Saliva Cortisol - Afternoon	Low end of range	0.55	ng/mL 0.4 - 1.5
	Saliva Cortisol - Night	Within range	0.41	ng/mL 0 - 0.9
	Saliva Cortisone - Waking (W)	Within range	11.45	ng/mL 6.8 - 14.5
	Saliva Cortisone - W+30 min.	Low end of range	12.51	ng/mL 12.4 - 19.4
	Saliva Cortisone - W+60 min.	Within range	12.46	ng/mL 9.4 - 15.3
	Saliva Cortisone - Afternoon	Within range	4.56	ng/mL 2 - 7.1
	Saliva Cortisone - Night	High end of range	4.58	ng/mL 0 - 4.8
	Saliva Cortisol Total	Below range	6.89	ng/mL 9.6 - 19.3
	Saliva Cortisone Total	Within range	45.56	ng/mL 36 - 55
Creatinine (Urine)				
	Creatinine A (Waking)	Within range	0.84	mg/ml 0.3 - 3
	Creatinine B (Morning)	Within range	0.99	mg/ml 0.3 - 3
	Creatinine C (Afternoon)	Within range	0.43	mg/ml 0.3 - 3
	Creatinine D (Night)	Below range	0.19	mg/ml 0.3 - 3
Cortisol Metabolites and DHEA-S (Urine)				
	a-Tetrahydrocortisol (a-THF)	Within range	312.0	ng/mg 175 - 700
	b-Tetrahydrocortisol (b-THF)	Low end of range	1959.0	ng/mg 1750 - 4000
	b-Tetrahydrocortisone (b-THE)	Low end of range	2486.0	ng/mg 2350 - 5800
	Metabolized Cortisol (THF+THE)	Low end of range	4756.6	ng/mg 4550 - 10000
	DHEA-S	Low end of range	47.0	ng/mg 30 - 1500

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The Cortisol Awakening Response (CAR) is the rise in salivary cortisol between the waking sample and the sample collected 30 (as well as 60) minutes later. This "awakening response" is essentially a "mini stress test" and is a useful measurement in addition to the overall up-and-down (diurnal) pattern of free cortisol throughout the day. **This patient shows a waking cortisol of 2.09 and an increase to 2.10 after 30.0 minutes. This is an increase of 0.01ng/mL or 0.48%.** Expected increases differ depending on the methods used. Preliminary research shows that 50-160% or 1.5-4.0ng/mL increases are common with samples collected 30 minutes after waking. These guidelines are considered research only. **This patient shows a salivary cortisol of 1.75 measured 60 minutes after waking. Generally this result is a little higher than the waking sample but is not in this case. To date, data suggests that expected results may be 0-70% higher, and this guideline is considered for research only.**

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Category	Test	Result	Units	Normal Range
Nutritional Organic Acids				
Vitamin B12 Marker (may be deficient if high) - (Urine)				
	Methylmalonate (MMA)	Within range	1.63 ug/mg	0 - 3.5
Vitamin B6 Markers (may be deficient if high) - (Urine)				
	Xanthurenate	Within range	0.79 ug/mg	0.2 - 1.9
	Kynurenate	Within range	3.35 ug/mg	1 - 6.6
Glutathione Marker (may be deficient if low or high) - (Urine)				
	Pyroglutamate	Within range	63.4 ug/mg	38 - 83
Biotin Marker (may be deficient if high) - (Urine)				
	b-Hydroxyisovalerate	Within range	12.4 ug/mg	0 - 18
Gut Marker (potential gut putrefaction or dysbiosis if high) - (Urine)				
	Indican	Within range	34.9 ug/mg	0 - 131
Neuro-related Markers				
Dopamine Metabolite - (Urine)				
	Homovanillate (HVA)	Low end of range	4.7 ug/mg	4 - 16
Norepinephrine/Epinephrine Metabolite - (Urine)				
	Vanilmandelate (VMA)	Within range	5.0 ug/mg	2.5 - 7.5
Neuroinflammation Marker - (Urine)				
	Quinolate	Within range	6.4 ug/mg	0 - 12.5
Additional Markers				
Melatonin (*measured as 6-OH-Melatonin-Sulfate) - (Urine)				
	Melatonin* (Waking)	Within range	60.1 ng/mg	10 - 85
Oxidative Stress / DNA Damage, measured as 8-Hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) - (Urine)				
	8-OHdG (Waking)	High end of range	8.22 ng/mg	0 - 8.8



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TEST NUMBER: T-NL-XXXXX (XXXXXXXXXX)	COLLECTED: XX/XX/XXXX	PRACTITIONER: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
GENDER: XYZ	RECEIVED: XX/XX/XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
AGE: XX	TESTED: XX/XX/XXXX	

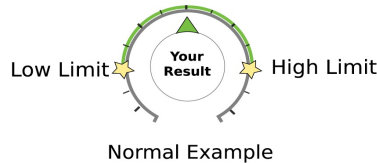
TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

Clinical Support Overview

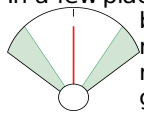
TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

How to read the DUTCH report

This report is not intended to treat, cure or diagnose any specific diseases. The graphic dutch dials in this report are intended for quick and easy evaluation of which hormones are out of range. Results below the left star are shaded yellow and are below range (left). Results between the stars and shaded green are within the reference range (middle). Results beyond the second star and shaded red are above the reference range (right). Some of these hormones also change with age, and the age-dependent ranges provided should also be considered.



In a few places on the graphical pages, you will see fan-style gauges. For sex hormones, you will see one for the balance between 5a/5b metabolism as well as methylation. For adrenal hormones, you will see one to represent the balance between cortisol and cortisone metabolites. These indexes simply look at the ratio of hormones for a preference. An average or "normal" ratio between the two metabolites (or groups of metabolites) will give a result in the middle (as shown here). If the ratio between the metabolites measured is "low" the gauge will lean to the left and similarly to the right if the ratio is higher than normal.



Patient or Sample Comments

Throughout the provider comments you may find some comments specific to your situation or results. These comments will be found in this section or within another section as appropriate. Comments in other sections that are specific to your case will be in **bold**.

Androgen Metabolism

• Androgen Metabolites: DHEA

DHEA and androstenedione are made almost exclusively by the adrenal gland (although a smaller amount is made in the testes). These hormones appear in urine as DHEA-S (DHEA-Sulfate), androsterone and etiocholanolone.

DHEA peaks for men in their 20's with a slow decline expected with age. DHEA mainly circulates throughout the body as DHEA-s, with interconversion to active DHEA as it reaches various tissues. DHEA is a weak androgen and will predominately convert to androstenedione, which will then convert to testosterone or aromatize to estrone. DHEA-s is made by sulfation, has a much longer half-life than DHEA and lacks a diurnal rhythm, which is why it is considered the best way to assess DHEA levels in the body. DHEA-s levels can be affected both by the total production as well as by the body's ability to sulfate DHEA.

The best way to assess the total production of DHEA is to add up these three metabolites. As DHEA production decreases quite significantly with age, we provide the age-dependent ranges.

The Total DHEA Production (page 1) was about 2,629ng/mg which is within the overall range but is below the range for the patient's age-dependent range. This implies that the adrenal glands are not producing appropriate DHEA levels for the patient's age. Low DHEA is associated with depression, diabetes, heart disease, inflammation and immune disorders. It can be caused by hypothyroidism. It can cause fatigue, low mood and low libido. Supplementing DHEA often raises both testosterone and estrogen, which may or may not be desirable here. DHEA may increase with adaptogens such as maca and rhodiola, which improve overall adrenal output.

• Androgen Metabolites: Testosterone

The DUTCH test measures the total of testosterone glucuronide and testosterone sulfate. These conjugates of testosterone are formed mostly from bioavailable testosterone that undergoes phase 2 metabolism to make it ready for urine excretion.

Testosterone glucuronide is mostly made by the UGT2B17 enzyme, which also makes the glucuronide forms of 5a-DHT and 5b-androstanediol. Genetic variants of this enzyme reduce the urinary levels of these hormones without affecting serum levels. The genetic variants of UGT2B17 vary in the population from 7-80% (variation

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dependent on genetic ancestry, with the highest rates in those of Asian descent). Heterozygous individuals show milder reductions in urinary testosterone than homozygous. For this reason, low and very low levels of urinary testosterone should be confirmed with serum testing before treatment is applied. Serum testing can include free and total testosterone and SHBG.

The testes make most of the male's testosterone. Levels tend to be their highest at around 20 years of age and start to decline when men get into their 30's. Levels continue to drop as men age. Testosterone is needed for building bones and muscle mass, regulating body fat distribution and in the production of sperm and red blood cells. Testosterone is also important for libido and downstream production of modest amounts of estrogen.

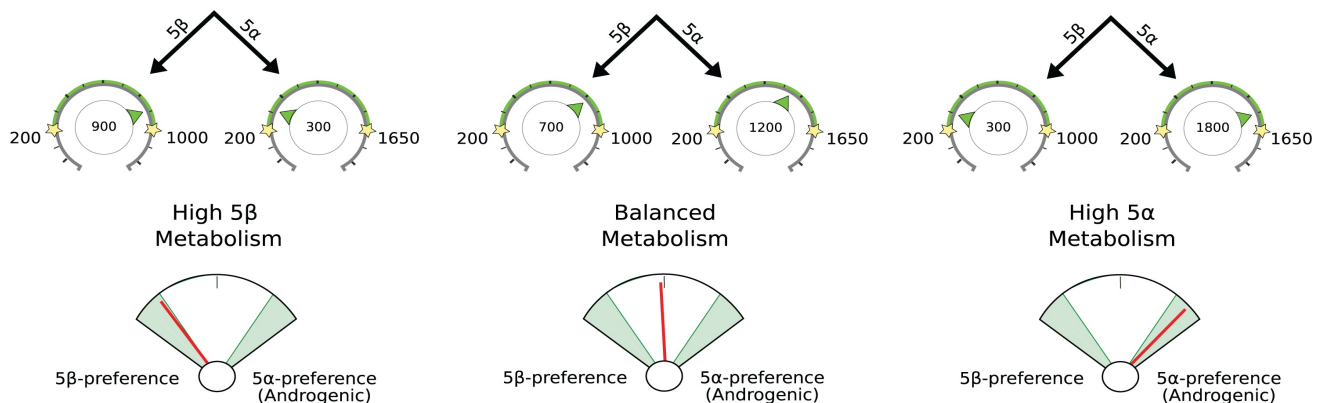
Age dependent ranges are provided for all androgens as some decline is seen with age. Testosterone levels in healthy men vary widely so it is suggested that these ranges be interpreted with caution and consideration of symptoms. In addition, because estrogen also supports libido, erections and healthy weight management, estrogen levels should be considered along with the testosterone levels when assessing symptoms.

• Androgen Metabolites: 5a-reductase versus 5b-reductase

5a-reductase converts testosterone into 5a-DHT (DHT), which is even more potent (~3x) than testosterone. High levels of DHT can lead to symptoms associated with too much testosterone (thinning scalp hair, acne, etc.) and may also be associated with prostate issues in older men. However, 5aDHT plays an integral role in supporting bone, muscle and connective tissue integrity and improving brain health through the upregulation of dopamine, which can improve mood and libido. Metabolites created down the 5b-pathway are significantly less androgenic than their 5a counterparts.

The fan-style gauge below the hormones shows the 5a or 5b preference based on the balance between etiocholanolone (5b) and androsterone (5a) as well as 5a-androstanediol and 5b-androstanediol. The gauge shows the relative ratio of 5a to 5b products but does not express the absolute value of DHT or if 5a-reductase inhibition is or is not indicated. Consider symptoms and look at the total androgen levels if high androgen symptoms are a concern.

Example of how to read fan-style gauge for 5a-reductase activity:



You will also see levels of epi-testosterone, which is not androgenic like testosterone. It happens to be produced in about the same concentrations as testosterone (this is an approximate relationship). This can be helpful when assessing the validity of urinary testosterone testing in an individual patient. If epi-testosterone is much higher than testosterone, serum testosterone assessment should be considered before initiated therapy for low testosterone. Epi-testosterone is suppressed when exogenous testosterone is given, which can serve as a proxy for assessing endogenous testosterone production which can be obscured by the exogenous hormone administration.

Estrogen Metabolism

Over the past few decades research has clarified the importance of healthy estrogen levels and a balanced estrogen to testosterone ratio in men. The testes produce approximately 20% of E2 (Rochira) and the remaining 80% is aromatized from androgens in adipose (fat) tissue, muscle, breast, liver and bone (Rochira). Thus,



PATIENT: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	TEST REF: TST-NL-XXXX	
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AGE: XX	TESTED: XX/XX/XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

most of the estrogen in men is aromatized from testosterone, androstenedione, and DHEA in the periphery. The three estrogens (in order of strongest to weakest) are: Estradiol (E2), Estrone (E1) and Estriol (E3). E1 and E2 can interconvert and E3 is a waste product of estradiol and is the weakest of the three estrogens.

When evaluating estrogen levels, it is important to assess the following:

- **The status (low, normal or high?) of estrogen production:**

Levels of the primary estrogen, estradiol (the strongest estrogen), as well as "total estrogens" may be considered.

- **Phase I Metabolism:**

Estrogen is metabolized (primarily by the liver) down three phase I pathways. The 2-OH pathway is considered the safest because of the anti-cancer properties of 2-OH metabolites. Conversely, the 4-OH pathway is considered the most genotoxic as its metabolites can create reactive products that damage DNA. The third pathway, 16-OH creates the most estrogenic of the metabolites (although still considerably less estrogenic than estradiol) - 16-OH-E1.

When evaluating phase I metabolism, it may be important to look at the ratios of the three metabolites to see which pathways are preferred relative to one another. It may also be important to compare these metabolites to the levels of the parent hormones (E1, E2). If the ratios of the three metabolites are favorable but overall levels of metabolites are much lower than E1 and E2, this may imply sluggish phase I clearance of estrogens, which can contribute to high levels of E1 and E2.

The pie chart will assist you in comparing the three pathway options of phase I metabolism compared to what is "normal." 2-OH metabolism can be increased by using products containing D.I.M. or I-3-C. These compounds are found (or created from) in cruciferous vegetables and are known for promoting this pathway.

- **Methylation (part of Phase II Metabolism) of estrogens:**

After phase I metabolism, both 4-OH and 2-OH (not 16-OH) estrogens can be deactivated and eliminated by methylation. The methylation-activity index shows the patient's ratio of 2-Methoxy-E1 / 2-OH-E1 compared to what is expected. Low methylation can be caused by low levels of nutrients needed for methylation and/or genetic abnormalities (COMT, MTHFR). The COMT enzyme responsible for methylation requires magnesium and methyl donors. Deficiencies in folate or vitamin B6 or B12 can cause low levels of methyl donors. MTHFR genetic defects can make it more difficult for patients to make sufficient methyl donors. Genetic defects in COMT can make methylation poor even in the presence of adequate methyl donors.

Progesterone Metabolism

Male progesterone is synthesized in the testes and, to a lesser degree, in the adrenal glands. It's role in men's health is not well understood, although progesterone is known to be involved in sperm activation. In healthy men, progesterone is positively correlated to markers of inflammation.

Metabolites of progesterone are measured in urine, including 5b-pregnanediol and 5a-pregnanediol. 5b-pregnanediol is inactive in the body but is the major metabolite of progesterone. 5a-pregnanediol is often a metabolite of more interest, as it can cross the blood brain barrier and up-regulate GABA activity and is considered neuroprotective to the brain. Both taken together represent the major metabolic end points for progesterone and can be used to represent total progesterone production.

The patient's progesterone metabolites are in range indicating normal production.

DUTCH Adrenal

The HPA-Axis refers to the communication and interaction between the hypothalamus (H) and pituitary (P) in the brain down to the adrenal glands (A) that sit on top of your kidneys. When cortisol is needed in the body, the hypothalamus releases cortisol releasing hormone (CRH) and the pituitary responds by releasing adrenocorticotrophic releasing hormone (ACTH), which is the signal to the adrenal gland to release cortisol, DHEA and DHEA-s. It is these adrenal hormones that are assessed on the DUTCH test to understand the patient's HPA axis.

The cortisol awakening response is a complex interaction between the HPA axis and the hippocampus, where ACTH normally surges right after waking leading to the day's highest levels of cortisol. This signal is considered by researchers to be separate from the regular circadian rhythm (the smooth transition from lower cortisol at night to modestly higher cortisol in the morning) and to reflect the person's anticipation of stress during the day, some psychosocial factors such as depression or anxiety and their metabolic state. The waking surge in cortisol helps with energy, focus, morning blood sugar and immune regulation.

As the day progresses, ACTH declines and subsequent cortisol decreases throughout the day, so it is low at night for sleep. This cycle starts over the next morning.

Free cortisol provides negative feedback to CRH & ACTH. When free cortisol is too low, ACTH will surge. ACTH will



PATIENT: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	TEST REF: TST-NL-XXXX	
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AGE: XX	TESTED: XX/XX/XXXX	

TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

also surge when a physical or psychological stressor occurs.

Only a small fraction of cortisol is "free" and bioactive. The "free" cortisol is what the person feels in terms of energy and focus, and it is also what feeds back to the hypothalamus and pituitary gland for ACTH and cortisol regulation. The free cortisol daily pattern is very useful for understanding cortisol and its interaction with the patient's symptoms throughout the day. However, because only a fraction of the cortisol is bioactive, when considering treatments that affect the whole HPA axis, including DHEA, it is essential to measure metabolized cortisol.

In urine, we can measure both the total metabolized cortisol (THF) and total metabolized cortisone (THE) excreted throughout the day. These two components better represent the total cortisol production from the adrenal glands than the free cortisol alone. Outside of the HPA axis, metabolism of cortisol occurs with the help of thyroid hormone in the liver. A significant amount of cortisol is also metabolized in adipose tissue.

To best determine total adrenal production of cortisol throughout the day it is important to measure both metabolized cortisol and free cortisol.

When evaluating cortisol levels, it is important to assess the following:

- **The daily pattern of free cortisol throughout the day, looking for low and high levels**

The patient is instructed to collect on a "typical" day because cortisol, as an acute response hormone, can vary from day to day if activities are very different. Abnormal results should be considered along with the patient's symptoms and any unusual occurrences of the day.

- **The sum of the free cortisol as an expression of the overall tissue cortisol exposure:**

This total of five free cortisol measurements is the best way to assess the total of free cortisol throughout the day, but do be aware that it is heavily weighted towards the morning production since three of five measurements are made within the first hour of the day.

- **The total level of cortisol metabolites:**

We call this calculation "Metabolized Cortisol" which is the sum of a-THF, b-THF and b-THE (the most abundant cortisol metabolites). While free cortisol is the best assessment for tissue levels of cortisol, it only represents 1-3% of the total produced. The total metabolized cortisol best represents the total glandular output for the day.

- **A potential preference for cortisol or cortisone (the inactive form):**

Looking at the comparison between the total for free cortisol and free cortisone is NOT the best indication of a person's preference for cortisol or cortisone. The saliva gland converts cortisol to cortisone in the local tissue. This localized conversion can be seen by comparing cortisol (free) and cortisone levels. To know how much free cortisol was made by the adrenals we must know how much was deactivated to free cortisone at the level of the saliva gland. **However, to determine total systemic preference of steroid activity, it is best to look at which metabolite predominates (THF or THE?).** This preference can be seen in the fan style gauge. This is known as the 11b-HSD index. The enzyme 11b-HSD II converts cortisol to cortisone in the kidneys, saliva gland and colon. 11b-HSD I is more active in the liver, fat cells and the periphery and is responsible for reactivating cortisone to cortisol. Both are then metabolized by 5a-reductase to become tetrahydrocortisol (THF) and tetrahydrocortisone (THE) respectively.

- **The Cortisol Awakening Response (CAR):**

The unique feature of the DUTCH Plus is the inclusion of the CAR assessment. The response to waking adds one more piece to HPA-axis function. In some cases, overall levels of free cortisol may be normal, but the response to stress may be under or overactive.

The Cortisol Awakening Response is measured as a percent difference between the waking and 30-minute (peak) cortisol. Additional information can be gathered by further measuring the percent difference between the waking and 60-minute (recovery) cortisol. This up and down pattern is thought to reflect the individual's natural response to stress, where the act of waking up serves as a mini "stress test".

In addition to the CAR, the overall total can be assessed by looking at the salivary cortisol total as well as the individual points.

Reasons for a lower CAR might include: an underactive HPA Axis, excessive psychological burnout, seasonal affective disorder (SAD), sleep apnea or poor sleep in general, PTSD, and "chronic fatigue" patients.

An elevated CAR can be a result of an over-reactive HPA axis, ongoing job-related stress (anticipatory stress for the day), glycemic dysregulation, pain (ie. waking with painful joints or a migraine), and general depression (not SAD). Scientific literature points to the magnitude of the morning cortisol increase as being connected to HPA-axis health whether the overall production of cortisol is low, normal or high.

Nutritional Organic Acids

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PATIENT: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	TEST REF: TST-NL-XXXX	
TEST NUMBER: T-NL-XXXXX (XXXXXXXXXX)	COLLECTED: XX/XX/XXXX	PRACTITIONER: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
GENDER: XYZ	RECEIVED: XX/XX/XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
AGE: XX	TESTED: XX/XX/XXXX	

TEST NAME: DUTCH Plus™

Organic acids are the metabolic byproducts of cellular activity in the body. Organic acid production varies by the individual and can be influenced by foods, environmental toxins, medications or supplements, nutrient status, genetics and more. Organic acids begin to build up when a nutrient cofactor or mineral is not present for a specific reaction to occur. As a response, byproducts (organic acids) build up and can be measured in urine. On the DUTCH test, the organic acids we measure were chosen due to their specific roles in the metabolism and function of enzymes required for hormone and adrenal health and function. As industry standard dictates, the organic acids are measured from the waking sample.

Methylmalonate (MMA)

Methylmalonic acid is a metabolic byproduct of the Citric Acid Cycle (Krebs cycle). Methylmalonic acid requires adenosylcobalamin for conversion to succinyl-CoA and onto ATP synthesis. If someone does not absorb enough B12 from their diet due to low B12-rich food consumption, low stomach acid, has an autoimmune disorder impacting Intrinsic Factor in the gut (required for B12 absorption), or has a MUT enzyme SNP (required for conversion of MMA to Succinyl coA, dependent on adenosylcobalamin) then MMA will build up. Vitamin B12 is required for COMT activity (estrogen methylation, dopamine breakdown) and PNMT activity (the enzyme that takes norepinephrine to epinephrine), but is also critical for memory, energy production (ATP synthesis), gait and more. When MMA is high, consider supporting B12 through foods, digestive support or supplementation.

Xanthurenate & Kynurenate

Xanthurenate and kynurenate are metabolic byproducts in the production of tryptophan to NAD in the liver. If either xanthurenate or kynurenate build up in the urine, it can indicate a need for vitamin B6. This need is amplified if BOTH markers are elevated, and often indicates a more severe deficiency of vitamin B6. Vitamin B6 is critical as a co-factor to over 100 important reactions that occur in the human body and is stored in the highest concentration in muscle tissue.

Tryptophan is converted to NAD by the liver and one of the steps in this pathway requires B6. When B6 is insufficient, xanthurenate is made instead. Xanthurenate can also bind to iron and create a complex that increases DNA oxidative damage resulting in higher 8-OHdG levels. If both the xanthurenate and 8OHdG levels are elevated, there is likely an antioxidant insufficiency.

Kynurenate may also become elevated when patients are B6 deficient because of a different, possibly less B6 dependent pathway. While there is always some tryptophan going down the kynurenine pathway towards NAD, and possibly xanthurenate, this process is up regulated by inflammation, estrogen and cortisol elevations. If levels of estrogen or cortisol are high, it may exacerbate kynurenic acid and increase the need for vitamin B6. As the Xanthurenate and Kynurenate pathways lead to biomarkers with other influence in the body, elevations in these markers may not always agree.

b-Hydroxyisovalerate

b-Hydroxyisovalerate is made when the body is deficient in biotin. This marker has an inverse relationship with biotin, therefore elevated levels represent deficiencies in biotin. Biotin is an important cofactor in mitochondrial function, metabolism of fatty acids, glucose, and protein, as well as ROS production. Biotin deficiency has similar symptoms as other B-vitamin deficiencies but is most often associated with hair loss. Factors that influence biotin levels include inadequate dietary intake, long-term and high-dose B5 supplementation, dysbiosis/gut health, antibiotic use, medications, and biotinidase deficiency.

Pyroglutamate

Pyroglutamate is an intermediate in glutathione recycling and production. Glutathione requires the amino acids cysteine, glycine and glutamate for production. If the body cannot convert pyroglutamate forward to glutathione, it will show up elevated in the urine. High pyroglutamate is an established marker for glutathione deficiency. Remember that glutathione is one of the most potent antioxidants in the human body and is especially important in getting rid of toxins including the reactive quinone species formed by 4-OH-E1 and 4-OH-E2. This reactive species can damage DNA if not detoxified by either methylation or glutathione. Some have reported that low pyroglutamate may also be indicative of a need for glutathione; however, this is not established in the scientific literature.

Note: Pyroglutamate in the urine can also be elevated with Italian cheese consumption. Italian Cheeses (parmesan, etc.) may transiently increase pyroglutamate because they use a thermophilic lactobacilli to ripen the cheese- which our gut breaks down into pyroglutamate. This is not clinically significant and only reflects that they ate this style of cheese (if applicable).

Indican

Indican is a byproduct of tryptophan putrefaction by microbes in the gut. Accumulated levels of indican in the urine suggest higher levels of tryptophan putrefaction from gastrointestinal dysbiosis or malabsorption. Production of indican occurs when tryptophan creates indoles in the colon. No other endogenous indoles are

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metabolized in this way, so when we see indican in the urine, it is directly related to gut production and a direct reflection of gut health. When there is concern of dysbiosis, there may be poor metabolism of sex hormones (including estrogen) along with chronic low-grade inflammation that can impact cortisol production and metabolism. This test is not diagnostic but generally warrants further testing to rule out gut dysbiosis.

Vegetarian and vegan style eating may influence results as these diets have less protein generally, therefore elevated levels are likely stronger suggestions of gut dysbiosis. The amount of indican present does not correlate to the degree of dysbiosis but merely shows that dysbiosis is present. Common causes of high indican include malabsorption of protein as a result of low stomach acid, poor pancreatic function, Celiac disease, the overgrowth of anaerobic bacteria in the colon, small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO), medications that reduce protein absorption (like proton pump inhibitors or H2 blockers), and constipation.

Neuro-related Markers

Neurotransmitters are chemical signals produced by neurons in tissues throughout the body that act as chemical messengers that influence mood, cortisol, heart rate, appetite, muscle contraction, sleep and more. Measuring neurotransmitters directly is difficult because of their instability, and their direct urinary measurements are controversial with respect to how well they reflect the body's level of these neuro-hormones.

Each of the neurotransmitters assessed on the DUTCH test (dopamine, norepinephrine/epinephrine) can be assessed indirectly by measuring their urine metabolites (HVA and VMA respectively). While these metabolites are not a perfect reflection of what is going on in the brain, the scientific literature does affirm their use for a good representation of overall levels of these neurotransmitters in the body.

Homovanillate (HVA)

Homovanillate (HVA) is the primary metabolite of dopamine, a brain and adrenal neurotransmitter that comes from tyrosine (with BH4 and iron as co-factors). Dopamine goes on to create norepinephrine and epinephrine (adrenaline).

Low levels of dopamine are associated with depression, addictions, cravings, apathy, pleasure seeking behaviors, increased sleepiness, impulsivity, tremors, low motivation fatigue and low mood. High levels of dopamine are associated with agitation, insomnia, mania, hyperactivity, hyper-focus, high stress, anxiety and addictions/cravings/pleasure seeking (to maintain high levels). High HVA can be caused by the use of the following supplements, foods or medications within 72 hours of collecting urine samples: tyrosine, phenylalanine, mucuna, quercetin, bananas, avocados as well as parkinson's medications. If these are being used, the HVA on the DUTCH test may not accurately reflect circulating dopamine levels and should be disregarded.

Vanilmandelate (VMA)

Vanilmandelate (VMA) is the primary metabolite of norepinephrine and epinephrine (adrenaline). The adrenal gland makes cortisol and DHEA (from the adrenal cortex) as well as norepinephrine and epinephrine (from the adrenal medulla). When adrenal hormone output is low, VMA levels may be low. If HVA levels are significantly higher than VMA, there may be a conversion problem from dopamine to norepinephrine. This case can be caused by a copper or vitamin C deficiency.

The enzymes COMT (methylation of catechols) and MAO are needed to make HVA and VMA from dopamine and norepinephrine respectively. If these enzymes are not working properly, HVA and/or VMA may be low in urine, when circulating levels of dopamine and/or norepinephrine/epinephrine may not be low.

Low levels of norepinephrine/epinephrine are associated with addictions, cravings, fatigue, low blood pressure, low muscle tone, intolerance to exercise, depression, and loss of alertness.

High levels of norepinephrine and epinephrine are associated with feelings of stress, aggression, violence, impatience, anxiety, panic, excess worry/hypervigilance, insomnia, paranoia, increasing tingling/burning, loss of memory, pain sensitivity, high blood pressure and heart palpitations.

Quinolate (QA)

Quinolate is a neurotoxin derived from tryptophan. Elevated quinolate is seen in brain and nerve tissue damage, especially in disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, motor neuron diseases, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and major depressive disorder. We can also see elevated quinolate due to low serotonin and need for vitamin B3 (niacin). The causes of elevated quinolate include neuroinflammation, general inflammation, infection, phthalate exposure, and/or oral tryptophan use.



PATIENT: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	TEST REF: TST-NL-XXXX
TEST NUMBER: T-NL-XXXXX (XXXXXXXXXX)	COLLECTED: XX/XX/XXXX
GENDER: XYZ	RECEIVED: XX/XX/XXXX
AGE: XX	TESTED: XX/XX/XXXX
	PRACTITIONER: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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Quinolate/Kynurenate Ratio

While elevated Quin may be a result of neuroinflammation, another pattern of dysfunction may result from an elevation of Quin relative to Kynurenate, a related metabolite. While Quin is not elevated in this case, the Quin/Kyn ratio of 1.91 is above the range limit for the Quin/Kyn ratio of 2.13, which may imply the presence of neuroinflammation or other causes for increased Quin production.

Melatonin (measured as 6-OHMS)

Melatonin is considered one of our sleep hormones. It is made predominately by the pineal gland in response to darkness and is stimulated by melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH). A low MSH is associated with insomnia and an increased perception of pain. Mold exposure can inhibit MSH as well. The majority of our melatonin production comes from the pineal gland, but melatonin is also made in the gut, and to a lesser extent in the bone marrow, lymphocytes, epithelial cells and mast cells.

Please note that some foods contain small amounts of melatonin that are unlikely to increase circulating levels of melatonin, but may increase metabolites in urine due to first pass metabolism. The most significant of these foods are tomatoes, walnuts, strawberries and caffeinated coffee. These foods are thought to contribute to mildly elevated urinary melatonin. Extremely high urinary melatonin is seen when melatonin is supplemented directly. This is also due to first pass metabolism and is not an accurate reflection of circulating melatonin.

The DUTCH test uses the waking (A) sample to test melatonin. The urine sample given on waking reflects overnight hormone production and metabolism. This sample can be used to assess melatonin throughout the night. When patients take a middle of the night urine sample, a large amount of data strongly suggests that the waking sample alone still correlates best to overnight melatonin production, so the waking sample is still used for the DUTCH melatonin result.

8-OHdG (8-Hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine)

8-OHdG (8-Hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine) is a marker for estimating DNA damage due to oxidative stress (from ROS creation). 8-OHdG is considered pro-mutagenic and is a biomarker for various cancer and degenerative disease initiation and promotion states. It can be increased by chronic inflammation, increased cell turnover, chronic stress, hypertension, hyperglycemia/pre-diabetes/diabetes, kidney disease, IBD, chronic skin conditions (psoriasis/eczema), depression, atherosclerosis, chronic liver disease, Parkinson's (increasing levels with worsening stages), Diabetic neuropathy, COPD, bladder cancer, or insomnia (to name a few). Studies have shown higher levels in patients with breast and prostate cancers. When levels are elevated it may be prudent to eliminate or reduce any causes and increase the consumption of antioxidant containing foods and/or supplements.

